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POETRY.

LINES TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Bear up the standard! bear it high,
Until it flash against the sky—
The banner of the free.
Oh, let it there in splendor float,
To martial drum and bugle note,
That all the world may see!

And, gazing on its stripe and star,
Look for their freedom not afar,
But beaming in the east.
Ring forth the clarion's thrilling peal,
That every knight of heart and steel
May sit at Freedom's feast!

Flag of the free! flag of the free!
'Tis thine alone to claim the knee—
The homage of the brave.
The patriot will not deem it small
That, when he fell, such funeral pall
Should fold him in his grave.

In many a fight of bloody field,
Who ever saw that standard yield!
Its bright star fade away?
Forever through the din and smoke,
Like meteor, on the foe it broke—
The lightning on its way!

Nailed to the mast head, too, it flies,
Like eagle, to its homeward skies—
Disdaining to alight.
Flag of my country, proudly still
O'er every mountain-wave and hill
Preserve thy glorious flight!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Early Life of Washington.

We extract a single passage relating to WASHINGTON, from an oration recently delivered at Beverly, in Massachusetts, by EDWARD EVERETT. Those who have witnessed the felicitous style in which Mr. Everett addresses an audience, may feel the thrill which it may be supposed the delivery of this paragraph produced. *Nat. Int.*

"Time would fail me to recount the horrors of the ninth of July, 1755.—— WASHINGTON——emaciated——reduced by fatigue and fever—had joined the army. He implored the ill-starred General to send forward the Virginia Rangers to scour the forest in advance; he besought him to conciliate the Indians. His counsels were unheeded; the wretched commander moved forward to his fate.—— Washington was often heard to say, in the course of his lifetime, that the most beautiful spectacle he had ever witnessed was that of the British troops, on this eventful morning. The whole detachment was clad in uniform, and moved as in a review, in regular columns, to the sound of martial music. The sun gleamed upon their burnished arms, the placid Monongahela flowed upon their right, & the deep native forest overshadowed them with solemn grandeur, on their left. It was a bright mid-summer's day, and every bosom swelled with the confident expectation of victory. A few hours pass, and the forest rings with the yell of the savage enemy; the advance of the British army under Col. Gage, afterwards the Governor of Massachusetts, is driven back on the main body; the whole force, panic-struck, confounded and disorganized, after a wild and murderous conflict of three hours, falls a prey to the invisible foe! They ran before the French and Indians "like sheep before the dogs." Of eighty-six officers, sixty-one were killed and wounded. The wretched General had four horses shot under him, and received at last his mortal wound, probably from an outraged provincial in his own army. The Virginia Rangers were the only part of the force that behaved with firmness; and the disorderly retreat of the British veterans was actually covered by the American militia-men. Washington was the guardian angel of the day. He was every where in the hottest of the fight. 'I expected every moment,' said Dr. Craik, his friend, 'to see him fall.'—His voice was the only one which commanded obedience. Two horses were killed under him, and four bullets passed through his garments! No common fortune preserved his life. Fifteen years after the battle, Washington made a journey to the Great Kenhawa, accompanied by Dr. Craik. While exploring the wilderness, a band of Indians approached them, headed by a venerable chief. He told them, by an interpreter, the errand on which he came. 'I come,' said he, 'to behold my great father Washington. I have come a long way to see him. I was with the French on the battle of the Monongahela. I saw my great Father on horseback, in the hottest of the battle. I fired my rifle at him many times, and I bade my young men also fire their rifles at him. But the Great Spirit turned away the bullets; and I saw that my great Father could not be killed in batle.' This anecdote rests on the authority of Doctor Craik, the comrade and friend of Washington, the physician who closed his eyes. Who needs doubt it? Six balls took effect on his horses and in his garments.—Who does not feel the substantial truth of this tradition? Who, that has a spark of patriotic or pious sentiment in his bosom, but feels an inward assurance that a HAND[illegible] preserved that field of blood, and preserved the great instrument of future mercies? Yes, gallant and beloved youth, ride safely as fearlessly through that shower of death! Thou art not destined to fall in the morning of life, in this distant wilderness.—That wan and wasted countenance shall yet be lighted up with the sunshine of victory and peace! The days are coming and the years draw nigh, when thy heart, now bleeding for thy afflicted country, shall swell with joy, as thou leadest forth her triumphant hosts, from a War of Independence!"

Judea.—M. Chateaubriand remarks that when you travel in Judea, the heart is at first filled with a profound melancholy. But when passing from solitude to solitude, a boundless space opens before you, this feeling wears off by degrees, and you experience a secret awe. that so far from depressing the soul, imparts life and elevates the genius. Extraordinary appearances every where proclaim a land teeming with miracles.—The burning sun, the towering eagle, the barren fig tree, all the pictures of scripture are here. Every name commemorates a mystery; every grotto announces a prediction; every hill re-echoes the accent of a prophet. God himself has spoken in these regions, dried up rivers, rent the rocks and opened the grave.—The desert still appears mute with terror; and you would imagine that it had never presumed to interrupt the silence since it heard the awful voice of the Eternal.

Dining in a Storm at Sea.—The table itself screwed down is first prepared by laying along it two sand bags, which run its entire length. Between these are placed several smaller bags, like the rungs between the sides of a ladder, and in the spaces thus formed are deposited the dishes. You then take your seat at the table, holding on as well as you can.—When all is ready, the servant brings your plate, and knife and fork, and you eat, holding on at each roll, and taking a cut and a bite in the intervals. Despite of all these precautions, however, you sometimes find dishes change places as if by magic. A gentleman above me was taken all aback, and suddenly found himself sprawling on the deck with a lady, one turreen of soup, one ditto of apple sauce, two small children, a beef-steak pie, and a crist stand, all piled a monument over him.

A Raal Ould Irish 'Squire.—Of all the beings that ever lived Mr. Taherty was the most forgetful. If ever man should have emigrated to Laputa, it was he. It would take a volume to record his obliviences; a few fragments must suffice:—He *mortally hated* reading and writing; but being like most of his neighbors, a *little in law*, or as they call it there expressly, "*clawber*," he had once a letter to write by a certain day, which could not be dispensed with. This grievous evil he put off until he was too late for the post, and sweet Lidthy, who could best manage him on such occasions, had to sit down by him until he had performed the feat. As the mail passed his gate, he went down to give it to the guard, but could not make them hear him, so he mounted his mare, and set off after the coach. This he caught after about sixteen Irish miles hard ridigg; and as soon as he saw it he commenced, "Halloo! boy! stap the mail—stap the mail—here—here, guard my boy, here's a half-crown for yu—put the litter in the two pinny post in Dublin, or niver luk me in the face again." "My sarvice to your honor," bowed the guard, fobbing the coin; "but the litter if you plase." The 'Ould Crack,' meanwhile had been rumaging his pockets. "The litter! the litter!——eh, eh, eh,——Och! I'm the unluckiest *villian* that God yit lit live—the litter! Divil burn it, I must have lift it on the chimney piece!"—*Sporting Mag.*

'Landlord,' said a wayfaring Paddy, who was travelling from one section to another of the canal, a few days since, in search of employment—'Landlord, and what do you charge for a warm breakfast for two?'

'Fifty cents.'

'And what do we git, then?'

'Coffee, chickens, beef-steak and onions.'

'And what'll ye charge for a cowld one?'

'A levy a piece.'

'And what do you give for that?'

'Why cold eggs, meat and potatoes.'

'Well, give us a cold one.'

The cold breakfast was provided, and Paddy and his companion commenced paying a tax which had been due to their stomachs for twenty-four hours. One of them seized an egg, and on breaking the shell, discovered a little *chick*, as well cooked as could be wished. 'Down with it, quick ye devil ye,' exclaimed his companion, 'before the landlord comes in, or he'll charge ye for a chicken breakfast.'

A pretty considerable Head-ache.—A jolly son of Bacchus, who wears a nose like a handfull of ripe strawberries, and resides within a hundred miles of Matlock, Bath, after having sacrificed at the shrine of the rosy god, thus described his sensations the ensuing morning: "Talk of a head-ache? my head aches all over, from my crown to my chin. Every hair of my head aches!" (and pulling out half a dozen) "I can feel these ache while I hold them in my hand."

Apothegems.—As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those that have just turned saints.

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy-cheeked, flaxen-haired little girl used to sit, in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodging, when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice, and with an air of simplicity that charmed me many a time.—She was then an orphan child, and commonly reported to be rich. Often and often I sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listened to her innocent voice, breathing forth the notes of peace and happiness, which flowed cheerfully from a light heart, and felt a portion of that tranquility steal over my own bosom.—Such was Eliza Hadley when I first knew her.

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city, when walking along one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant female step into a carriage, followed by a gentleman and two pretty little children. I did not immediately recognize her face, but my friend who was by my side, pulled my elbow: "Do you not remember little Eliza, who used to sing for us, when we lived together in this city?" I did remember—it was herself.

She used to be fond of treating her little circle of friends with romance—and at last she acted out a neat romance herself. She came out into the circles of life under the auspices of her guardians—it was said by some that she was rich—very rich, but the amount of her wealth was not a matter of publicity; however, the current, and, as was generally believed, well founded report was sufficient to draw around her many admirers; and among the number, not a few serious courtiers.

She did not wait long before a young gentleman on whom she had looked with a somewhat partial eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by the partiality, made her an offer. Probably she blushed, and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moonlight parlor, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she soon recovered, and as a waggish humor happened to have the ascendant, she put on a serious face, told him she was honored by the preference, but that there was one matter which she wished well understood; before giving a reply, she bound him to his promise. Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world, have you labor under any mistake of that point; I am worth *eighteen hundred dollars.*

She was proceeding, but the gentleman started as if electrified, eighteen hundred dollars! he repeated, in a manner that betrayed the utmost surprise; yes, ma'am, says he awkwardly, I did understand you was worth A GREAT DEAL MORE!—But——

No sir, she replied; no excuses or apologies; think on what I have told you—you are embarassed now; answer me another time,—and rising she bid him good night.

She just escaped a trap; he went next day to her guardians, to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer, he dropped his suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too, came from one who had succeeded to a large portion of her esteem; but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, and she found a like result. He, too, left her, and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose approaches she saw more of the timorous diffidence of love than she had witnessed before.—She did not check him in his hopes, and in process of time, he too, made her an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune, he begged her to be silent; it is to worth and beauty, said he, that I pay my court,—not to fortune. In you I shall obtain what is of more worth than gold. She was agreeably disappointed. They were married; and after the union was solemnized, she made him master of her fortune with herself. I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars, said she to him, but I have never said how much more, and I never hope to enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment when I tell you my fortune is *one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.*

It was actually so; but still her husband often tells her that in HER he possesses a far more nobler fortune.

Coming in strong.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following as a specimen of the western superlative: A Kentucky steam-boat captain, dilating in a strain of exuberant commendation on the excellence of his craft, says: She trots off like a horse; all boiler; full pressure; hard work to hold her in at wharves and landings. I could run her up a cataract. She draws eight inches water—goes at three knots a minute, and jumps all the snags and sand banks.

A Comparison.—The Boston Atlas contains the following under date of May 22, from England:—

"Nothing of interest has yet occurred in Parliament. I have heard Brougham, Peel, O'Connel, &c.—and I say without hesitation, that Webster and Clay are superior to them all."

SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

We have obtained permission, says the London Patriot of January 7th, to lay before our readers the following extract of a private letter containing a narrative which borders upon the incidents of romance.

MALTA, Jan. 20, 1834.

A child, named Carlo Francigo, arrived in Malta 24 years ago, then being about 3 years old, with a Trieste woman and another boy, both of whom she said were her sons. She came in search of her husband, a master of a trading vessel, from whom she was subsequently separated. She took up her residence in Malta, and kept a tolerably respectable school, and was enabled by that means to obtain a competency for herself and the two boys, and to pay for their education. Carlo became a great proficient in Languages, and at an early age, understood Maltese, Italian, German, Spanish, French, and English. He was engaged by Mr. R. as a clerk, and being rather an able correspondent, became amanuensis for several Maltese merchants, not so highly gifted. Among them, an old gentleman named Grech, about 8 years ago, employed him to write a letter to Genoa, which, as Grech was too ill, Carlo signed:—Pro L. Grech, Carlo Francigo. By some accident this letter fell into the hands of the Austrian ambassador there, who, on seeing the signature, wrote to Malta to know how he came there.—The Government here made an inquiry, and communicated the replies to the ambassador, whose subsequent correspondence with our governor induced the Marchioness of Hastings, when her husband was governor, to offer him an appointment under Government, which Carlo declined. A short time after, Carlo received a letter from the bank at Munich, stating that £7000 was paid in at his disposal. Carlo drew for $6000, and the bank failing afterwards, that was all he got of it. Such a variety of curious events induced him to ask his supposed mother who he was. She said she did not know; he was not her son, but was put in her charge in Scotland when only a few months old; the other boy was her own son. Some time after this, Carlo received a letter from a Banker in Paris, stating that Gen. Kellerman was dead, and in his will had left him fifty thousand francs, deposited in his banker's hands, to be at his disposal. After a few more months, he received a letter from a lady in Scotland, stating that she was his sister, and that if he would meet her at Paris, she would go there to see him.

By the advice of his employer, Mr. R. he went; and on the day of his arrival, a carriage drove to the door of the house he put up at, out of which stepped one of the chief bankers of Paris, who insisted on his making his house his home. He there met his sister, an elegant and accomplished lady, who had been accompanied from Scotland by an elderly lady from Caithness. She told Carlo, she did not know who they were, but that she herself was placed with the old lady when about three months old, with ample means to bring her up in the style she had done, and enough to support her so as to move in society equally elegantly educated. Carlo accompanied his sister to England, and being of an eccentric turn and penurious, he returned to his employment in Malta. Two years afterwards, he received a letter from Coutt's bank, stating that his sister was dead, and that £18,000 were deposited in their hands, arising out of a legacy left him by her. He was so much affected at the loss of his sister that he never afterwards slept in a bed.

Within the last six months he has received letters from Vienna, and different parts of Europe, announcing large sums being deposited in the various banks for him. At Vienna, 100,000 fr., At Paris a person offered him £20,000 for his receipt in full for all amounts at his disposal in that city. On the 5th of this month he set sail thence in the Onorata, for Marseilles, with a friend, to endeavor to find out who he is. His habits are very eccentric.—His employer could scarcely ever induce him to partake of dinner as a regular meal with him. He generally took his dinner in a coach-house, and it consisted of a few hot potatoes, an onion or two, and bread and Goza cheese; its entire value 1½d. His supposed mother and brother remain here, and reside at Civita Vecchia; the latter is being trained up as a priest. Carlo has provided amply for both of them. He carried his penuriousness, with regard to himself, so far, that at one time he made a pair of shoes; and thinking that act not the extent entirely to which he wished to carry his saving propensities, he made them too large to allow for his growing; and, as he observed, because they would not wear out so soon. He spent a great part of his time at churches, and ordinarily confessed once a week. His forehead and eyes are thought like Napoleon's, and some persons think he is a son of his, from that circumstance, and that Kellerman left him money, and General Lauriston, one of Bonaparte's Aides-de-Camp, inquired after him when in Malta.

A Fact.—There is one single fact that one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, that no man ever repented of Christianity on his death bed.

Hannah More's Life.

From the Address of the Hon. THOMAS EWING, *at Lancaster, Ohio, July 4, 1835.*

THE UNITED STATES.—I recently looked over a paper printed in 1796, in which it is stated that an enterprising gentleman of S. Carolina had procured the seed of the Cotton plant, and had succeeded in raising it to great perfection, and it was confidently hoped that cotton would soon become a valuable product of the country. A little more than forty years have elapsed, and now we hardly remember that cotton is a native plant of Asia, and that at that time nearly all the staple and its fabrics used in Europe and America, came to us by a voyage of more than eighteen thousand miles, from countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope. But now (how sudden and how great the change!) the whole civilized world, aye, and the half savage too, is clothed in fabrics of American cotton, and millions upon millions of the wealth of Europe and the East flow in upon us yearly in exchange for this new article of export.

Whence does this arise? The plant has been raised, and its fabrics have been an article of commerce in Asia for more than three thousand years, as we learn from history. It is its native climate, and that best adapted to its culture; but American enterprise naturalized it to our soil, and a simple invention made it at once the great staple of our country, and a source of almost boundless wealth.

What is he worth?—Is a question not unfrequently propounded, and not very easily answered. We were amused a few days since when that interrogatory was put to a colored gentleman, by a magistrate in this District who was about to take bail for an assault and battery committed by an ebony *bruiser*, upon one of his companions. 'Are you worth $100,' said he to the would be bondsman, 'after the payments of all your debts and responsibilities?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Now, Squire,' said the beattee, 'he not worth one cent—he got no property.' 'What is your property,' said the Justice, 'have you any Real Estate?' 'No, sir.' 'Any Personal?' 'O yes, Squire.' 'Well—*what are you worth?*' 'Why, I guess I worth $50 0.' 'Where, or how are you worth $500.' 'Why I guess I worth that much in Charleston or Georgia.—Aint that *Personal* Property, Squire?'

The Germans celebrated the 4th in Wheeling. It appears that Mr. Wendel was master of the feast. We take one of their toasts, which is quite complimentary:

"Auch die Freundin Wendel's lebe,
Welche er fast betet an,
Und der gute Himmel gebe
Ihn, den er irh wuenscht zum Mann."

Which is thus translated:—To the health of that female friend of Mr. Wendel whom he adores—and may kind heaven give her the one for a husband *whom* HE *wishes her to have.—U. S. Gaz.*

Emblematical.—A very ludicrous affair occurred the other day at one of the Courts in Boston city, which caused much laughter among the learned expounders of the law. In the midst of the pleadings, two large shaggy dogs found their way into the Court room, and taking different directions, they met face to face, directly oppposite the Clerk's desk: "Then came the tug of war;" they commenced a furious attack upon each other, which every moment grew more furious, until their howlings completely put an end, for the time, to the arguments of counsel, and the officers of justice were obliged to interpose, and by their instruments of office, force the combatants to another field of action.

Merc. Jour.

THE VICKSBURG TRAGEDY.

Authentic Account.—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 12th, gives the particulars, in an authentic shape, of the horrid outrage lately committed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and which present the transaction in a more odious light even than the former account. It is as follows:

Some difficulty arose at the public dinner given in celebration of the 4th of July, as too often happens on similar occasions, between Mr. Fisher, who belonged to the volunteer company, and Mr. Francis Cobler. From words they proceeded to blows. Mr. C. having drawn a knife upon his opponent, the company, taking the part of their comrade, seized him, bound him to a tree, and inflicted thirty-two lashes upon his person!

Not considering this sufficient, they tarred and feathered him, alleging that he was a gambler: he entreated them to shoot him rather than disgrace him in that manner, and begged of them not to let the tar fall into his eyes, as they poured it over his head; but the person he addressed, instead of complying with his request, struck him violently with a stick across the eyes! He was then released, and ordered to quit the city in twenty-four hours.

The next day they went forth armed, in military array, to pull down, tear out, and demolish every thing appertaining to gambling, and to tar and feather any one who should oppose them!——law or no law. Some wished to protect their property, but their hearts failed them when they saw the state of excitement of the volunteers. One at length determined to stay in Mr. North's house to protect himself from being tarred, and to secure the house and grocery from destruction. He had fastened the doors; but on Dr. Bodley's kicking one of them open, some shots were exchanged; the consequence of which was, that the doctor was killed upon the spot; and one of the inmates of the house, a person named Cullom, or, as we have heard since, Helms, was so wounded as to have been totally insensible to the subsequent punishment inflicted on his body, whilst suspended with the rest upon the gallows.

Three more individuals were taken in the house, the bar keeper, called Dutch Bill, Mr. Samuel Smith, and Mr. M'Call. North, who had previously quitted it, and was endeavoring to make his escape by water, was arrested about a mile from the city and brought back; his hands were tied behind him, and he was obliged to walk with the rest, who had been similarly bound—each having a rope around his neck, which was frequently jerked so violently as nearly to choke them! In this manner they were conducted to the scaffold and executed. The unfortunate sufferers presented such a horrible appearance that the passers by were moved to tears! Some of them endeavored to interfere, but were threatened with a similar punishment and obliged to desist.

These unfortunate men claimed to the last, the privilege of American citizens—the trial by jury, and professed themselves willing to submit to any thing their country would legally inflict upon them, but we are sorry to say, their petition was in vain! The black musicians were ordered to strike up, and the voices of the supplicants were drowned by the fife and drum. Mr. Riddle, the cashier of the Planter's Bank, ordered them to play Yankee Doodle, a tune which, we believe, has never been so prostituted before—and we trust will never be again. The unhappy sufferers frequently implored a drink of water, but they were refused!

The company consisted of 35 or 40 persons, commanded by Capt. Beauguard, and armed by the U. States for a very different purpose, that of protecting their fellow citizens, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws. Such conduct would disgrace Algiers, and could hardly have occurred in a barbarous state.

The wife of one of the sufferers, half distracted at the cruel treatment and murder of her husband, trembling for her own safety, in tears begged permission to inter her husband's body—it was refused! She was afterwards compelled to fly with her orphan child, in an open skiff, for her personal security.

The same fate was threatened to any person who should dare to cut down the bodies before the expiration of the twenty-four hours. At eleven o'clock the next day, they were cut down & thrown together in a hole which had been dug near the gallows, without coffins or any other preparations, except a box into which one of them was put.

Thus ended this disgusting and horrible occurrence. We understand the magistrates attempted to interfere, but cautioned at their peril not to intermeddle in the affair.

What, in the name of all that is good——asks the Philadelphia Commercial Herald—are we coming to?—is ours a government of laws, or are the laws to be silenced and defied by lawless mobs and brutal barbarians? What must the nations of Europe think of us and of our country?—of us who boast that our land is the home of the free and the asylum of the oppressed—where "every man may sit under his own vine and fig tree, and none shall molest or make him afraid!" Can we longer boast that ours is the land of liberty? no, rather must we say, and we do it with shame, 'tis a land of anarchy and licentiousness, where liberty and law are trampled in the dust, and the arm of the civil authority is paralyzed and nerveless.

Two men, Clary and Johnson, have been convicted of negro-stealing by the Circuit Court of Natchez and condemned to death. The Natchez Courier says there is evidence before the public of the existence of an organized band of horse and negro thieves, extending through the whole Southern country, and consisting of no less than four or five hundred.

Cotton from Algiers.——Some specimens of the cotton grown in Algiers, which have recently been sent to Paris, have excited considerable surprise. The cotton is superior to that imported from New Orleans. It is finer and stronger, and will bear comparison with either the cotton from Bourbon or Cayenne.

Le Veleru.

The Detroit Free Press notices the arrival at that harbor of the Queen Charlotte——once a ship-rigged vessel of war in the British navy, and now a handsome brig in the merchant service. She had been under water ever since the victory on Lake Erie, in 1813, but on being raised, her timbers were found to be perfectly sound, and the entire hull in excellent order.

Going Ahead.——It is stated that the Fire Fly Locomotive, performed a trip from Ballston to Schenectady and back again, on Wednesday last, in one hour and three minutes. Distance thirty-one miles!

Last Illness of JOHN RANDOLPH.

The subjoined deposition of Dr. PARRISH, of Philadelphia, read before the General Court of Virginia, in the case of Mr. Randolph's will, has excited a very general interest. We are enabled, by the Richmond Compiler, to lay a copy of it before our readers.

"JOSEPH PARRISH, of the city of Philadelphia, doctor of medicine, aged fifty-five years or thereabouts, being produced, affirmed and examined on behalf of William Meade, named in the annexed commission, deposeth as follows: That being legally required to make a deposition relative to JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, I hereby state my recollection of such incidents as I consider calculated to show the state of his mind during the period of my medical attendance.

"JOHN RANDOLPH died under my medical care on the morning of the fifth month, (May) 24, eighteen hundred and thirty three, at one quarter before 12 o'clock. He breathed his last in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. 41, North Third street. I was present at his departure, closed his eyes, and placed his limbs in a decent position. I was called to visit him, on the 20th of said month, by Edward Badger, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel. It was a stormy night—the patient had arrived that afternoon in the steamboat from Baltimore. He was bound for Europe, and had been disappointed in getting on board the packet. He soon informed me he was acquainted with me by character. "I know you through Giles"—alluding, I presume, to William B. Giles, late Governor of Virginia, respecting whose case I was repeatedly consulted. The patient appeared much disturbed, on account of some difficulties he had encountered after leaving the steamboat. It was evident he was extremely ill; his debility was such, that it was with great difficulty he could expectorate, which caused much distress in respiration. He appeared fully aware of his danger, told me he had attended several courses of lectures on anatomy, described his symptoms with medical accuracy, declaring he must die if he could not discharge the puriform matter. On inquiring how long he had been sick, he replied—'Don't ask me that question; I have been sick all my life.' He soon told, however, that he had been affected for three years with his present disease, which had been greatly aggravated by his voyage to Russia—'this had killed him.' On feeling his pulse, he said, 'You can form no judgment by my pulse, it is so peculiar.' I soon perceived that to manage the case before me would be like steering between Scylla and Charybdis; and concluded to proceed by cautious soundings, rather than advance under full sail.

"I told him he had been so long invalid; he must have acquired an accurate knowledge of the general course of practice adapted to his case. He replied, 'Certainly, at forty a fool or a physician, you know.' I remarked there were idiosyncracies in many constitutions, and wished to ascertain what was peculiar about him. He said, I have been an idiosyncracy all my life. This appeared truly a most trite and correct view of the subject, although the querist did not consider it necessary to give a concurring reply. He informed me that all the preparations of camphor invariably injured him, and, as to ether, 'it would blow me up.' Not so of opium and its preparations; for I soon discovered he was accustomed to the free use of this drug in some form or other. On one occasion he told me that he either did or could (I am not clear as to the words *did* or *could)* take opium like a Turk; but I certainly received from him the impression, that he was in the habitual use of opium in some shape or other. His conversation was curiously diversified, and he complained with no small asperity of the difficulties he encountered after leaving the steamboat. He was put into a wretched hack—the glass of the carriage was broken—he had been obliged to go from one hotel to the other in search of lodgings, exposed to the peltings of the storm, and every thing was in a state of discomfort. He soon introduced the subject of the Quakers, complimenting them in a peculiar manner, for neatness, economy, order, comfort in every thing, right in every thing except politics—'there, always twistical.' Before I retired, he repeated a portion of the litany of the Episcopal Church, with apparent fervor. The following morning he sent for me early; I was called from bed.—He apologized handsomely for disturbing me; and from this period we appeared mutually to enter into our new acquaintance in the capacity of patient and physician. After considerable experience in sick chambers and death-beds, I may say I never met with a character so perfectly original and unique. He might sometimes be compared to a spoiled and fractious child; but a little observation convinced me, that, in the midst of his extreme constitutional irritability, petulance, impatience, and sarcasm, there were some noble traits of character. Among these, was a keen sense of propriety. And when this was greatly appealed to, there was a disposition to be convinced, and acknowledge indiscretions.

"On more than one occasion, it seemed proper for the patient to understand, that while his physician felt every disposition to treat him with kindness and respect, he was not insensible to what was due to himself. On one occasion when I proposed something for his relief, he petulantly and positively refused compliance. I paused, and addressed a few words to him. His good sense predominated; he apologized, and was as submissive as an infant. One evening I proposed a medical consultation, leaving the choice to himself. With an assurance of entire confidence in his medical attendant, he promptly objected to the proposal, with the remark, 'In multitude of counsel there is confusion; it leads to weakness and indecision; the patient may die while the doctors are staring at each other.' On parting with him, and especially at night, I would receive the kindest acknowledgments in the most affectionate tones, generally with the addition, 'God bless you—he does bless you—and he will bless you.' It seems as if his disposition to criticise on the pronunciation of words could not be restrained under any circumstances of bodily suffering or immediate danger of death. The slightest deviation from his standard of propriety must be met and corrected. In the application of words to convey ideas, he was extremely exact. He once remarked to me, that though the French was a vile language, yet it was preferable to any other in making treaties and public documents, because every word was in its exact place—'no double meaning—there it stands.' The night preceding his death, I passed about two hours in his chamber. He told me in a plaintive tone, that his poor John was worn down with fatigue, and compelled to go to bed. A most attentive substitute supplied his place; but neither he nor I were like John, who knew where to place his hand on any thing in a large quantity of baggage prepared for an European voyage. The patient was greatly distressed in breathing, in consequence of difficult expectoration, and requested me, at my next visit, to bring instruments for performing the operation of bronchotomy, for he could not live unless relieved. Yet, in the same interview, he directed a certain newspaper to be brought to him. It was found, after a difficult search. He put on his spectacles, as he sat propped up in bed; turned over the paper several times, and examined it carefully; then placed his finger on a part he had selected, and handed it to me, with a request that I should read it. It was headed 'Cherokee.' In the course of reading, I came to the word 'omnipotence.' I gave it the full sound, omnipotence. He checked me instantly—repeating it according to Walker. I offered my reasons for pronouncing it as I did. He did not rebut, but quickly said, 'Pass on.' Not long after, I pronounced the word 'impetus' with the e long. He corrected me instantly. I hesitated on his criticism; and in an enquiring and doubtful tone, repeated the word as he had pronounced it. He sharply replied, 'There can be no doubt of it.' An immediate acknowledgement of the reader, that he stood corrected, appeared to satisfy the critic, and the piece was concluded. I now observed to him there was a great deal of sublimity in the composition. He directly referred me to the Mosaic account of creation, and repeated, 'Let there be light, and there was light.' 'There is sublimity.' He spoke, in this interview, of the slanders and lies that had been published against him in the newspapers. Even his domestic arrangements, his silver cups, &c. had been noticed, when every one might know that silver was more economical than highly finished china, or cut glass, that was liable to be broken. I believe the patient never fully relinquished his hold on life, until the day he died. It is true, he had often said he was dying; he must die—or words to that effect; but these were rather to be considered as ebullitions of a morbidly irritable mind. The hope of getting off to Europe still lingered with him. In proof of this, I will state, that perhaps on the third day of my attendance, he informed me that he intended to go to N. York the next morning, and wished my bill to be left at the bar. I understood it be his intention to embark at N. York for Europe. Instead of going the next morning, as he expected, he was so extremely ill in the night that I was called from my bed to visit him. He also requested me to have some sulphate of morphia, which he had in his possession as a pure imported article, divided into one grain each. This was done by my direction at the apothecary store of Charles Ellis, No 56 Chesnut street, who put up my prescriptions for the patient. The morning of the day that John Randolph died, I received an early and urgent message to visit him. Several persons were in the room, but soon left it, except his servant John, who appeared affected at the situation of his dying master. I remarked to John, soon after I arrived, that I had seen his master very low several times before, and he had revived, and perhaps he would again.—The patient directly said, 'John knows better than that.' The interview of this morning was peculiarly impressive. I had not been long with him before he looked at me with great intensity, and said in an earnest and distinct manner, 'I confirm every disposition in my Will, especially that respecting my slaves, whom I have manumitted, and for whom I have made provision.'

"This declaration was to me altogether unexpected. It involved a subject which in our previous interviews had never been touched. It was one I should not have introduced. I assured him I was rejoiced to hear such a declaration from him. He appeared anxious to impress it on my mind. Soon after this I proposed to go for a short time, to attend an urgent message received just before I left home, assuring my patient I would return as speedily as possible. He positively objected to my leaving him. 'You must not leave me.' He called to his servant John to take care that the Doctor did not leave the room, and John accordingly locked the door and soon reported, 'master I have locked the door and got the key in my pocket, the doctor can't go now.' My proposal to leave him for a short time, even on a promise of return, evidently irritated him for a moment. It may show the situation of his mind when I state that in the moment of excitement to which I have referred, he said, 'if you do go you need not return.' I appealed to him as to the propriety of such an order, inasmuch as I was only desirous of discharging my duty towards another patient who might stand in need of assistance.—His manner instantly changed, and he said, 'I retract that expression,'—and, probably a quarter of an hour afterwards, casting on me an expressive look, he again said, 'I retract that expression.' I told him I thought I understood him distinctly on the subject he had communicated, and I presumed the Will would explain itself fully. He replied in his peculiar way, 'No you don't understand it; I know you don't. Our laws are extremely particular on the subject of slaves: a will may manumit them, but provision for their subsequent support requires that a declaration be made in the presence of a white witness; and it is requisite that the witness, after hearing the declaration, should continue with the party and never lose sight of him until he is gone or dead. You are a good witness for John—you see the propriety and importance of your remaining with me—your patients must make allowances for your situation.' I saw and felt the force of this appeal.—The interest of the scene increased every moment. I was now locked in a chamber with a dying statesman of no common order—one whose commanding talents and elevated political station, combined with great eccentricity of character, had spread his fame not only through his native land but over Europe. He then said, 'John told me this morning, 'master, you are dying.' I made no attempt to conceal my views. On the contrary, I assured him I would speak to him with entire candour on the occasion, and told him it had been rather a subject of surprise that he had continued so long. He now made his preparations to die. Between him and his faithful servant there appeared to be a complete understanding. He directed John to bring him his father's breast button, which was immediately produced. He then directed him to place it in the bosom of his shirt. It was an old fashioned large-sized gold stud.—John placed it in the button-hole of the shirt bosom, but to fix it completely required a hole on the opposite side. When this was announced to his master, he quickly said, 'get a knife and cut one.' I handed my penknife to John, who cut the hole and fixed the valued relic to the satisfaction of the expiring patient. A napkin was also called for, and was placed by John over the breast of the patient. For a short time he lay perfectly quiet, his eyes were closed, and I concluded he was disposed to sleep. He suddenly roused from this state with the words 'Remorse! remorse!' It was twice repeated; the last time at the top of his voice, evidently with great agitation. He cried out 'Let me see the word.' No reply followed, having learned enough of the character of my patient to ascertain that when I did not know *exactly* what to say it was best to say nothing. He then exclaimed 'Get a dictionary—let me see the word.' I cast my eyes around, and told him I believed there was none in the room. 'Write it down then—let me see the word.' I picked up one of his cards from the table, 'Randolph of Roanoke,' and inquired whether I should write on that? 'Yes, nothing more proper.' Then with my pencil I wrote *Remorse.* He took the card in his hand in a hurried manner, and fastened his eyes on it with great intensity. 'Write it on the back,' he exclaimed. I did so, and handed it to him again. He was excessively agitated at this period; he repeated 'Remorse! You have no idea what it is, you can form no idea whatever; it has contributed to bring me to my present situation, but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon.' He then said, 'Now let John take your pencil and draw a line under the word,' which was accordingly done. I inquired what was to be done with the card? He replied, 'Put it in your pocket—take care of it—when I am dead look at it.' The original is now in my possession.

"This was an impressive scene. All the plans of ambition, the honors and the wealth of this world had vanished as bubbles on the water. He knew and he felt that his very moments were few, and even they were numbered. It afforded his physician an opportunity, without being obtrusive, of offering to him a few serious observations, and pointing the expiring statesman to a hope beyond the grave.

"My situation at this period was serious and embarrassing. Locked up in the chamber of a patient, and solemnly called upon as a witness, confirming a will already made for the liberation and support of his slaves, when the only human ear that heard these declarations, except myself and the testator, was one of the very slaves included in the bequest, it required no unusual foresight to anticipate the construction that might be put upon such testimony, perhaps in a distant court where the witness might be personally unknown. When added to this, it was found he was a member of the religious society of friends, who long since had washed their hands from the stain of slavery, and whose sentiments on that subject were universally known, I saw that even under a charitable construction of the testimony, the force of early impressions, and the bias of education, might even an upright mind, and give a coloring to words and facts which, to others differently educated, might be viewed in another light.

"Under these views, I introduced the subject of calling in some additional witnesses, and suggested sending down stairs for Edmund Badger, whose attentions were very great to him. He replied 'I have already communicated that to him.' I stated it was my intention to be with him as much as possible until his death, but with his concurrence I would send for two young physicians who should remain, and never lose sight of him until he was dead, and to whom he could make the declaration. My son, Dr. Isaac Parrish, and my young friend and late pupil, Dr. Francis West, were proposed to him, saying that the latter was a brother of Captain West. He quickly asked, 'Captain West of the packet?' On receiving an affirmative reply, he said 'Send for him—he is the man—I'll have him.'—From some circumstances that had come to my knowledge, I had reason to believe that Capt. James West was a favorite with the patient. Before the door was unlocked, he pointed towards a bureau, and requested I would take from it a remuneration for my services. To this I promptly objected; informing him I should feel as though I were acting indelicately, to comply. He then waived the subject, by saying, 'In England it is always customary.' The witnesses were now sent for, and soon arrived. The dying man was propped up in bed, with pillows, nearly erect. Those only who knew his form and singular physiognomy, can form an idea of his appearance at this moment. Being extremely sensitive to cold, he had a blanket over his head and shoulders; and he directed John to place his hat on over the blanket, which aided in keeping it close to his head. The hat bore evident marks of age, and was probably the one exposed to the pelting of the storm during his discomforts on the day of his arrival. With a countenance full of sorrow, John stood close to the bedside of his dying master. The four witnesses, to wit: Edmund Badger, Dr. Francis West, my son, Dr. Isaac Parrish, and myself, were placed in a semi-circle in full view. It was evidently an awfully interesting moment to the patient. He rallied all the expiring energies of mind and body to this last effort. His whole soul seemed concentrated in the act. His eyes flashed feeling and intelligence.—Pointing towards us with his long, index finger, he addressed us: 'I confirm all the directions in my will respecting my slaves, and direct them to be enforced, particularly in regard to a provision for their support.' And then raising his arm as high as he could, he brought it down with his open hand on the shoulder of his favorite John, adding these words—'Especially for this man.' He then asked each of us whether we understood him.

"At the close of this exhausting effort, I remarked to my fellow witnesses, that my patient a short time before informed me, in private, that, according to the laws of Virginia, a will might manumit slaves, yet in order for their subsequent support, it was necessary that a declaration should be made in the presence of one or more white witnesses, who, after receiving it from the party, should remain and never lose sight of him until he was dead. I then appealed to the dying man, to know whether I had stated it correctly; he replied, 'yes,' and gracefully waived his hand as a token of our dismission, he said, 'the young gentlemen will remain with me.' I took leave, with an assurance that I would return as speedily as possible, and remain with him. After an absence of perhaps an hour, or more, and about fifty minutes before his decease, I returned to his sick room; but now the scene was changed! His keen penetrating eye had lost its expression, his powerful mind had given way, and he appeared totally incapable of giving any correct directions relative to his worldly concerns. To record what now took place, may not be required, further than to say, that almost to the last moment, some of his eccentricities could be seen lingering about him. He had entered within 'the dark valley of the shadow of death,' and what was now passing in his chamber, was like the distant voice of words which fell with confusion on the ear. The farther this master-spirit receded from human view, the sounds became less distinct, until they were finally lost in the deep recesses of the valley, and all that was mortal of Randolph of Roanoke was hushed in death. In conclusion, perhaps, it may be proper for me clearly and distinctly to state, that at the time he made the declarations in my presence, relative to his will, he was capable of discriminating correctly between thing and thing; and he also possessed tenacity of memory. Hence I give it as my decided belief, that he was of sound disposing mind and memory. Early in the afternoon of the day on which John Randolph died, it was concluded by the four witnesses, to commit to writing the declarations which he had made, according to their understanding of them. This I did, in a room contiguous to the one wherein he died, and where his corpse was then lying; and the original paper is now in my possession. The paper hereto annexed, and subscribed with my name, is a true copy of the same.

JOS. PARRISH.

The Court Martial which was recently held in Philadelphia, Col. James Page presiding, for the trial of Brigade Inspector Sharp, have sentenced the accused to be cashiered, and declared him incapable of holding a commission in the Militia or Volunteers for the term of three years from and after the 24th day of July, 1835. The charges against him were five in number—1st. Gross neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct, consisting of four specifications; 2d. Abuse of authority in office, three specifications: 3d. Making false returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of an election for certain military officers held within the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, P. M. one specification: 4th. Suppressing the true returns of an election held in the 1st Battalion of the 96th Regiment, P. M. on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1835, for certain military officers, one specification: 5th. Refusal, neglect, and failure to perform his duty as Brigade Inspector of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, P. M. according to, and as required by the Act of Assembly of 2d April, 1822, being an act for the regulation of the militia of this commonwealth, and the supplement thereto passed the 30th March, 1824, nine specifications.

A steam-car, built in England, for a rail-road company in the U. States, was recently tried on the Liverpool and Manchester rail-way, and passed over that road, from one extreme to the other, at the rate of a mile per minute!

Washington Rail Road.—This finely constructed improvement went into operation yesterday for the conveyance of passengers between this city and Bladensburg, the point to which the road is at present completed for travel. We learn that the passengers from the south came through from Bladensburg to this city in *one hour and forty minutes!*—being at the rate of about 10 miles an hour.

Balt. Amer. of Tuesday.

A late traveller to Vesuvius, in describing the recent eruption, appropriately alludes to the ancient cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were overwhelmed by this volcano some twenty centuries since. Herculaneum was encased in lava, which makes the excavation very tedious and expensive; but Pompeii was covered only with a mass of loose ashes and pummice stone, and is therefore now nearly all exposed by easy digging. He thus speaks of its wonders:

"We saw one house which the workmen had just uncovered; the paintings on the walls looked as fresh as if done the day before, and are very litule injured by the fire. There are the streets with the same pavements, causeways, and stepping stones; the bakers' ovens, in which bread was found; the shops with signs over the doors; marks of the carriage wheels on the pavement; magnificent public baths, theatres, temples and palaces; in short, all the evident proofs of a populous and flourishing city."

The N. York Times boasts, that Com. Elliott, during his late visit to France, refused to be introduced to the King. His Majesty is said to be laboring still under the effects of his mortification. His recovery is doubtful!

NASHVILLE, July 16—We understand there have been 25 deaths from the cholera in the Penitentiary; 24 of whom were convicts—and what is a remarkable fact, not one of those who had it two years ago, when the cholera prevailed, has now been a subject of the disease.

The Emperor of Austria has invited the Northern Sovereigns to a conference at Troplitz, and they have accepted the invitation, the meeting will take place in the latter end of October. Preparations are made with the greatest activity for the review at Kalisch; the Russian troops are expected at Danzic on the 1st and the 4th of August, and the Emperor and Empress will arrive on the 16th.

VERY DROLL.—The grand jury of Madison county, Georgia, has presented Judge White for ☞*dividing the Democratic Party!!!*

According to the last accounts from Naples, Vesuvius continues to throw out stones and cinders, and a grand eruption is expected. Some slight shocks of an earthquake have lately been felt in the south of Italy.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

The "Lyceum of Teachers," in Philadelphia, have issued a Circular to their brethren, and the friends of education generally throughout the State, recommending that "a Convention for the advancement of intelligence and morals in the state of Pennsylvania," by the combined efforts of all who are engaged in or are favorable to the cause, be held in Westchester, on the Third Tuesday of August inst.—"A prominent object of the Convention is the formation of a STATE LYCEUM, with auxiliaries in all the counties." "Several scientific lectures will be given, and such other exercises as may best comport with the views and wishes of those who may compose the meeting." The committee invite the "friends of the cause from every county in the state, either as delegates," or as persons individually "interested in the proposal and object."

The undertaking is highly creditable to its projectors, and we hope will meet with the success it so richly merits.

THE TOMATO.

Dr. Bennett, the Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and children, Hygeiene and Acclimatement, in the Medical College of Lake Erie, which is the Medical Department of the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, at Chagrin, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, in his public introductory lecture recently delivered in that flourishing institution, made the following statement relative to the *Solanum Lycopersicum*, or as it is generally called, Tomato, Love Apple, Jerusalem Apple, &c. to wit:—

1st. That it (the Tomato) is one of the most powerful remedies in the Materia Medica, and that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs, where Calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.

2d. That a chemical extract will probably be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of Calomel in the cure of diseases.

3d. That he has successfully treated serous diarrhœa with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the East, or North, to the West, or South, should by all means, make use of it as an aliment, as it would, in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which most unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Medica Alimentaria, &c. &c.

Now if these positions be true, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be made acquainted with the facts and it is with this view that I now make this communication for the press.

MEDICUS.

N. B. Dr. Bennet stated, likewise, that the free use of the Tomato would make a person much less liable to an attack of the Cholera, and that it would in the majority of cases prevent it.

The N. York Gazette of the 31st July has the following:

THE INDEMNITY BILL.—We learn by the Roscoe, that the King of the French, has given the royal assent to the American Indemnity Bill. The question naturally arises—"What course will our government now adopt?" Mr. Livingston's communication of the 25th of April, to the Duke de Broglie, cannot fail, in our opinion, to prove satisfactory to the French government—at all events, they will get no other from this country—would it not then be advisable to draw again upon France for the first payment? In the event of the bill's not being duly honored, the fact would be known before the meeting of Congress, and our legislators would then be able to adopt such measures in the premises as to them should seem meet and proper.

Shocking Disaster.—The Cincinnati Gazette mentions that the steamboat Rob Roy, on her way up from N. Orleans, on the 16th ult. about 15 miles from New Madrid, struck a snag, which caused her to twist in such a manner as to break one of her branch pipes, and scalded 10 or 12 persons, of whom 4 had died, and two more not expected to recover; and at the same time a number of persons leaped overboard, of whom 3 were drowned.

MORMONISM.

Mormonism has broken out in Boston, and not the yellow fever, as was reported. One of the leaders of that precious gang, styling himself "an elder among the latter day saints," gives notice that he will give a lecture on his creed in Julien Hall. These are precious times, and almost lead us to a belief that a part of the fellow's title may not be amiss, namely, the "latter day," for it would seem that Satan has broken loose.—*U. S. Gaz.*

☞The Whig Convention of Frederick county, Md. has nominated the following candidates for the Legislature:—Wm. Willis, Daniel Duvall, Robert Annan, and Wm. S. M'Pherson.

COMMUNICATED.

WOLF MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Adams County, convened at the Court House in the borough of Gettysburg, agreeably to public notice, favorable to the re-election of GEORGE WOLF, Esq, to the Gubernatorial chair of this State:

Col. SAMUEL BLAKE was chosen President; JOB DICKS Vice President; *D. Gilbert* and *John McGinley* Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Col. W. N. Irvine.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting for adoption.

Whereupon, the chair appointed the following gentlemen, viz:—Dr. A. Thompson, William N. Irvine, Esq. T. C. Miller, Wm. Holtzworth, Jacob Long, Samuel Strayer and S. R. Russell, Esq. who after retiring for a short time, presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, a portion of the great democratic family of Pennsylvania, actuated by motives entirely averse to the best interests of this highly prosperous State, have declared themselves opposed to the re-election of our present patriotic Chief Magistrate GEORGE WOLF, who was regularly nominated by the Convention of the 4th of March last, at Harrisburg:

And

Whereas, This discontented faction is endeavoring to palm upon the democracy of the State, the Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg, mainly upon the ground that the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, was dissolved previous to any nomination. Therefore

Resolved, That George Wolf is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for Governor, and as such, is entitled to the support of the Democratic party, and that the Convention of the 4th of March was not dissolved previous to such nomination. Because,

1st. A large majority of the delegates to the convention, were instructed to vote for George Wolf, and he did actually receive the whole delegation.

2d. The motion to re-consider the resolution to dissolve the Convention, was not made and seconded by members in the majority on the original question, and was therefore out of order and void.

3d. Admitting the motion as regular, it was not carried because the members voted for it who had resigned their seats,

and thus relinquished all right to action in said convention.

4th. The Convention had no right to dissolve before the claims of the disputed delegates were called and every county and senatorial district had its full and fair representation, unless by a majority of a full delegation, which was not the case, there being only 64 members in convention, instead of 133, and the vote for dissolution being but 51 instead of 67.

Resolved, That although in the commencement, some of us were opposed to the public improvements, yet since by the energy and perseverance of GEORGE WOLF, they have been completed, and become at once, the boast and glory of the State, yielding a revenue which authorizes us to look for a speedy liquidation of the State debts, we therefore now yield our hearty assent to this matchless enterprize, and will use all fair means to remove any impressions unfavorable to the re-election of Gov. WOLF on this ground.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the zeal and perseverance which actuated our chief magistrate, in his efforts in behalf of a system of general education. The law being such that it is wholly a matter of choice with every township or borough whether they adopt or reject it.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of Adams county, favorable to the election of George Wolf, to meet in their respective districts and townships, on Saturday the 22d inst. to elect Delegates to meet at Gettysburg on the 24th inst. to settle a county ticket.

On motion, resolved that a committee of five be appointed to address the citizens of Adams county, relative to the ensuing election, whereupon

Col. Wm. N. Irvine, Samuel R. Russell, Esq. Wm. J. Seabrooks, Dr. A. Thompson, and D. Gilbert, were appointed.

On motion, Resolved that the following persons be the Corresponding Committee for Adams county:—Jacob Keller, Esq. Gabriel Meals, Wm. J. Seabrooks, Jacob Long, Sam'l Blake, Esq. Anderson Ewing, Esq. Harvey D. Wattles, Jacob Culp, David Ziegler, James Clark, Esq. Joseph Kepner, John Krebs, Job Dicks.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the county.

SAMUEL BLAKE, President.
JOB DICKS, Vice President.
John McGinley, D. Gilbert, } Secretaries.

COMMUNICATED.

Bible Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Adams County Bible Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Depository be established at the Store of Dickey & Himes, Gettysburg.

Resolved, That the County of Adams be divided agreeably to the several existing Townships; and that each Township shall constitute one District, and the Borough of Gettysburg one District, for the operations of the Society.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed Visitors, to wit:

Borough—Dr. D. Gilbert, Wm. W. Paxton, T. Dickey, D. Ecker.

Cumberland—Geo. Trostle, Eli Horner, Geo. Guinn.

Mountjoy—John Wilson, Robert Allison, Peter Frey.

Germany—Geo. Will, Esq. John M'Ilvaine, David Schriver.

Mountpleasant—John Ewing, Jonathan Baldin, John Miller.

Conowago—Henry Herring, Alex'r Ewing, John Hostetter.

Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock, sen. J. Barnitz, Henry Gitt.

Reading—Moses Neely, David White, John Brough.

Hamilton—Wm. Patterson, Joseph Miller, Isaac Treat.

Huntington—Wm. Brandon, Jacob Gardner, sen. Daniel Funk.

Latimore—Geo. Robinette, George Deardorff, John Wolford.

Tyrone—Henry Myers, John Neely, L. Marsden.

Menallen—Adam Walter (of J.) James Majors, Henry Coser.

Straban—Peter Hulick, Peter Eyster, Stephen Wible.

Franklin—Jacob Cover, Daniel Mickley, James Russell.

Hamiltonban—James Moore, Wm. Seabrooks, Jacob Weldy.

Liberty—Rev. R. S. Grier, David Sheetz, Nathaniel Randolph.

Resolved, That the Visitors be requested to enter upon their duties without delay, to ascertain the wants of their districts, invite the co-operation of their fellow-citizens as regular members, and contributors to the funds of the Society.

Resolved, That the Visitors be requested to report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, on or before the 1st day of October next.

☞Circulars will be addressed, during the coming week, to the several gentlemen appointed, detailing more particularly the plan of operation recommended.

S. S. SCHMUCKER, *Chair'n.*
T. DICKEY, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. *David Keckler*, of Menallen township, to Miss *Jane Brady*, of Franklin township.

On the same morning, by the Rev. James C. Watson, Mr. *James Casey* to Miss *Margaret M'Curdy*—both of this borough.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. *Christian Humelback*, to Miss *Catharine Pfeiffer*—both of Huntington township.

DIED,

On Monday last, in Oxford, Adams county, Mrs. ANNA MARGARETTA HERSH, wife of Mr. John Hersh, Sen, in the 81st year of her age.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. August 10, 1835.

☞Flour in Baltimore $6 62½.

☞We are authorized to announce the name of Major DAVID SCOTT as a candidate for *Brigade Inspector* at the election on the 31st inst.

☞In the preceding page, will be found a highly interesting account of the last illness of that distinguished orator and eccentric man, JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

☞During the past week, there has been considerable excitement in Baltimore against certain men connected with the late Bank of Maryland, and disorderly mobs collected for several nights; but through the exertions of the Mayor and other gentlemen, they dispersed without any acts of violence, until Saturday night, when, we learn by a passenger in the Stage, they attacked the house of JOHN GLENN, Esq. and destroyed every article of furniture in the building. The military were ordered out, and in the contest, two or three of the mob are said to have been killed. What an awful state of society exists in our country at present!

☞The Editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, who dubbed our county a *Tory* one during the Revolution, has given us another notice perfectly *characteristic* of the man. We beg leave to tell him, that although the *cap* did not fit *us*, nor did we consider it as having allusion to us, yet we felt it our duty to notice the infamous allusion, knowing as we do that no other county so far removed from the seat of war, produced as many active *whigs* as this little "*Tory*" county. As to his allusions to "forefathers" we would advise him to be very cautious, lest he might meet the same fate some of his cotemporaries did for the very same act.—Such language is indeed pitiful!

☞A late arrival from Europe brings intelligence of the death of Gen. ZUMALACARREGUY, the leader of the Carlist troops in Spain. His death, it is thought, will probably give the Queen permanent ascendancy, especially as foreign auxiliaries are pouring in to assist her.

The celebrated comedian, MATHEWS, died in England in June.

☞Active measures are now in operation to raise a fund, by the contributions of the citizens of the U. States, for the purpose of erecting a splendid monument to WASHINGTON, at the seat of Government. It is contemplated to make it worthy of the illustrious dead, and of the country whose liberty he was so successful in establishing. No person is allowed to subscribe more than $1—so as to make it indeed the work of the people.

☞Since the discovery of the late contemplated insurrection of the Negroes in the South, there has been an unprecedented excitement; and this has been heightened to an intense degree by the fact that the fanatic members of the Abolition Societies in the North are inundating the South with incendiary publications. On the 29th of July, thousands of copies of these seditious publications were received at the Charleston Post-office, directed to gentlemen there, and intended for all the Southern States. On the same night, the Post-office was broken open, and a bag containing the tracts was taken, and a bonfire was publicly to be made of them on the following night. The language of the papers and the feelings of the people breathe a most determined spirit. They are speaking of non-intercourse with the Abolitionists; and declare that "should any agent of the Northern fanatics, who are endeavoring to spread devastation and ruin through the fair fields of the South, be detected in the act, he would assuredly expiate his offence upon the gallows." We do not wonder at their resentment; and every good man in the North ought to set his face against such incendiary attempts. Instead of advancing the cause of abolition, they only inflame the minds of slave-holders, and subject them and their families to all the dreadful horrors of merciless and savage murder.

Meeting in Boston.—The Editors of the Boston Atlas call loudly on the citizens of that place to assemble at Faneuil Hall, to proclaim their sentiments in reference to the insurrectionary movements at the south, and shew their brethren that they do not sanction the acts of those who would light the torch to servile war—"cry havoc and let slip" the slaves to burn, violate and murder.

"Let," say the Editors, "LET THERE BE A MEETING CALLED FORTWITH, IN FANEUIL HALL, and let the Websters, and Otises, and Adamses, and Storys, and Spragues, and Austins, and Choates, and Everett's, be invited to attend, to vindicate the fair fame of our city. Let a manifesto go forth declaratory of our sentiments, as to the rights of the South, and of our abhorrence of the conduct of those combinations, which, under the name of philanthropy, are encouraging the worst of all possible calamities, which can befall a nation, A CIVIL AND SERVILE WAR!"

DETESTABLE VILLAINY.

From the National Intelligencer.

Concurrent testimony, from different parts of the Southern States, satisfy us that the miserable fanatics, few in number as they are, who manufacture the Abolition Journal, have flooded the mails with them, to the just exasperation of the South, and to the peril of the whole slave population of their country. This, it will be perceived, is a crime which may be perpetrated by a single individual, who is reckless enough to imbue his hands in the blood of hecatombs by depositing incendiary publications in the mail to inflame the whole country. For a crime of so deep a dye, in comparison with which murder and incendiarism are acts of white-robed innocence, there ought to be some adequate punishment.

Whatever may be the cause, it appears certain, that the enmity and hatred of the populace in our great cities, towards the free negroes, have of late increased in proportion to the exertions of the Abolitionists to bring about a liberation from bondage of that race of men. The slightest individual offence is now a sufficient pretext for raising a mob and indiscriminately abusing and maltreating them. The condition of the slaves is also evidently becoming worse. Doubtless, fanatics by some means convey to them a knowledge of the sentiments and proceedings of the Abolition Societies, by which they are rendered discontented and excited to insurrection. In addition to these evils brought upon the Negroes, our Southren brethren warn us, that the conduct of these societies is "weakening the interests and affections which hitherto cemented our glorious Union." Under such circumstances, however sincere and upright may be the motives of the Abolitionists, they ought, we think, to relinquish their societies.—*Frank. Rep.*

CHIEF JUSTICE LYNCH—AGAIN.

More Hanging.—The extent to which "*Lynch Law*" has been carried, within a few weeks past, is unparalleled in the annals of our country's history.—Almost every newspaper we open, we anticipate accounts of new instances of this most lawless mode of inflicting punishments. We find the following in the Cincinnati Republican of the 30th of July:—

"We have just seen a letter from a gentleman in Port Gibson, Mississippi, in which the writer states that on the seventh or eighth of July, ten negroes & two white men were tried in Madison county, by Judge Lynch, for being concerned in the insurrection among the negroes in that State—found guilty—and *hung*! He also states that twenty-four negroes and twelve white men besides, had been tried—found guilty, and has no doubt that they were hung. The negroes were found guilty by a committee composed of one hundred men. It was determined that if any one of the jurymen had any doubt as to the guilt of them, they should be acquitted; but it appears that the verdict was unanimous; and the writer of the letter had no doubt but they shared the fate of the others. The 24 negroes all belonged to one man."

Lynch Law Operations.—The Cincinnati Whig of July 23d, says, a "gentleman of respectability in this city, has to-day received a letter from Madison, (Miss.) which states that 18 more of the gambling crew have been taken, after a severe chase, (in which some of the pursuing party were killed) and were waiting execution under the same laws as those put in force at Vicksburg."

Great Fire in Cleveland, Ohio.—We learn from the Pittsburg Advocate of Saturday last, that the following was endorsed on the way-bill received in that city from Cleveland:—

"A destructive and wide spread conflagration occurred in Cleveland on Thursday night, the 29th inst. The whole south side of Main street, extending to Wallworth's buildings, including the Bank of Cleveland, was burnt to the ground."

☞Since the above was in type, we learn from the Cleveland Herald, extra, the following particulars:

The sufferers are Mr. James Kellogg, who lost his whole block of valuable brick buildings, containing three extensive stores, the Bank of Cleveland, and an extensive boarding house—the stores were kept by Mr Kellogg, Stickland & Gaylord, and Camp & Clark. Some of the goods were saved—the bank saved its money and papers.

Among the other sufferers were, Messrs. Bond, Brigg, Card, Alden, Clark, Chadwick, Sergeant, Shepard, Bailey, Irwin, Whittemore, &c.

One life was lost—a German girl, who was burnt to death.

One man, whose house was burnt, was peculiarly fortunate. His policy had expired; and it was only the day before that he got insured to the amount of $2500.

Some eleven or twelve buildings in all were consumed. With the exception of Mr. Kellogg's, they were all wooden buildings. The amount of property destroyed was great. Indeed, we seldom, if ever, witnessed such a sacrifice. The amount destroyed is variously estimated at from $60,000 to 80,000. Many whole families are left completely destitute, not having saved even their wearing apparel.

From the Providence Journal.

An unprecedented match against time, for $400, was decided on Jencks' Course on Friday afternoon. Mr. E. Jones, of the Providence Hotel, agreed to go in harness, with his horse Black Joke, 50 miles in 4 hours. He started at 19 minutes before 5 o'clock, and completed the distance in 3 hours and 57 minutes, as follows:

First 12 miles,	-	1 hour.
Next 12	- -	1 hour.
Next 13	- -	1 hour.
Last 13	- -	57 min.
50 miles,		3 hours 57 min.

Black Joke is 7 years old, and had not been trained, the match having been made the morning of the day of performance. Mr. Jones, his rider, weighs 175 pounds, and by his wonderful skill, and the bottom of the horse, completed the distance in the unprecedented time above mentioned, under the disadvantage, the last hour, of the darkness of night, and a heavy fall of rain.

The way they do things in Jefferson county, (Miss.)—Warwick, the murderer of an aged man, Mr. Fisk, both inoffensive and harmless, was tried this week at Fayette. On account of some technicalities the law failing to be observed, the prisoner was discharged. He had no sooner, however, emerged from the court-house, than he was stripped of his clothing, and a plentiful coat of tar applied to him. He was afterwards whipped until almost insensible to pain; and to restore his failing senses, we understand, a large quantity of spirits of turpentine was poured upon him. In this situation he was mounted upon a rail, and carried through the streets of the town, amid the shouts of the multitude. It is said, that during the execution of Judge Lynch's sentence, the culprit frequently begged to be shot, but was told such a death would be too easy for him. When the vengeance of the multitude was fully reeked upon him, he was furnished with money sufficient to carry him beyond the limits of the State, with the injunction that in five hours from the time of his release he must be beyond the reach of those who were again ready to repeat the dose he had already received. [He died the day after.]

DREADFUL EXCITEMENT.

A letter from Vicksburg, Miss. after giving a detailed account of the late horrible events there, says:

"A Mr. Sharkey, cousin of the Chief Justice of our State, and highly respectable, incurred the displeasure of Madison county, because as a magistrate he had caused the discharge of some suspected men, in the custody of a guard from Madison. The next night the same guard, being reinforced, came down to take Sharkey. He prepared himself for them, and fought so well as to kill the leader, wound another, and kill and wound two horses of the assailing party. He escaped that night, and next morning gave himself up to a party of his friends, who carried him to Clinton. I was in the room where he fought from, and the casement of the window—the bed clothes—the pillows—chairs—and wall of the room, were literally riddled. A charge of buckshot rent the pillow upon which the head of his child was placed. His wife, before the attack commenced, ran into another room, leaving her child asleep in the arms of her husband. He fought like a hero until he discharged all his weapons, and had his right hand cut off by a shot. He would fire and then throw clothes and pillows over his babe. When the assailants retreated, he then fled himself. The Madison folks now swear they will have him; and the people of Hinds are resolved to defend him. Should an attack be made, a civil war must ensue. When I left Hinds the citizens were arming and rallying in his defence. It is no longer the negroes, but white man against white man. The Mississippians are ruining their own State. By their own high-handed and violent measures, they are giving a magnitude and terror to the contemplated insurrection which it otherwise never could have gained."

A THRILLING DEVELOPMENT.

We a short time since gave an extract from a Mobile paper, in relation to the death of Mrs. Alston, daughter of Col. Burr. The Mobile Commercial Advertiser, received last evening, contains a still more interesting statement upon the subject, from the pen of the physician who attended the supposed pirate and murderer during the last moments of his earthly existence. We annex the most important part of it:—

"The pirate who died, and the facts of whose case came into my possession, was by the name of FOSTER. He was without a family, and kept a grog-shop. He was taciturn and silent in his disposition. He for sometime before his death, grew gradually more intemperate. He often spoke of being a sailor, of having been much at sea, or, as the phrase goes, of having "seen much service." He fell sick, and was confined for some time. His brain appeared disbordered, and his mind at times haunted by strange impressions. He, on his death bed, confessed to a very worthy and respectable gentleman who stood by him, that he had been a PIRATE, and belonged to a piratical crew, who took the vessel in which Mrs. Alston had embarked. That after the crew and passengers of the captured vessel were all despatched, she alone remained to be disposed of.—Each man expressed an unwillingness to become the executioner. They finally drew lots, to see whose duty it should be to destroy her; that it unfortunately fell upon him. Upon learning her fate, she begged strongly and pathetically for her life; she entreated them to spare her. She told them she was Mrs. Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, who had been Vice President of the U. States, and that he was awaiting her in N. York, where she was going on to join him, in his adversity—that he made her walk the plank, which, finding she could not avert, she finally did, with great firmness and composure!! He was an illiterate man, and probably never read any thing on the subject.

For some days previous to his death, he imagined he saw her in the room, and would convulsively point to different parts of the chamber, exclaiming with much earnestness—"*There, there she is*" and would ask the bystanders if they did not see her. This delusion tormented him as long as he could make himself understood, when he died a most miserable death!"

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from the City a

Fresh Supply of GOODS,

Consisting of *Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, &c.*

—ALSO—

Ladies' Lasting and Seal Shoes and Slippers, Misses do. Men's Boots, &c. —all of which they are disposed to sell as CHEAP as any other person. The public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, Aug. 10. tf

NOTICE.

THE *School Directors* of Menallen township, will meet at the house of W. & F. Hapke, in said Township, on *Saturday the 29th inst.* to receive Proposals from *TEACHERS* for the several School Districts in said Township. Teachers will please to attend.

By order of the Board,
WM. B. WILSON, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 10. td

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Millerstown, on *Saturday the 29th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

JOHN EYLER, *O. S.*

Aug. 10. tp

Delegate Meeting.

THE *Democratic Anti-masonic Republicans of Adams County*, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding their Township Elections, on *Saturday the 5th of September next*, to elect TWO Delegates from each Township, to meet in County Convention, on *Monday the 7th of September next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of nominating a *COUNTY TICKET* to be supported at the ensuing general election.

Daniel M. Smyser,
Robert Smith,
George L. Fauss,
M. D. G. Pfeiffer,
R. M'Ilheny,
William M'Clean,
J. D. Paxton,
J. L. Neely,
Allen Robinette,
COUNTY COMMITTEE.

August 10. td

Militia Election.

AN ELECTION will be held by the Enrolled Militia & Volunteers of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on *MONDAY the 31st day of AUGUST, inst.* between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for the purpose of electing a

Brigade Inspector

FOR SAID BRIGADE.

The Election for the 1st Battalion 89th Regiment, will be held at the house of Wm. Bailey, in Franklin township; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

For the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, at the house of Mr. Smith (formerly Emich's) in Hanover; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of David Bell, in Abbotts-Town.

For the 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Harvey Hammond, in Lewisberry; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

Every member of a Volunteer Troop or Company, attached to a Volunteer Regiment or Battalion, will vote for Brigade Inspector at the above Election, in the Battalion in which he resides.

The Captains of Companies will furnish copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies to the Officers of the Battalion.

The Majors of each Battalion are hereby required to superintend and conduct the Elections of their respective Battalions, or in case of a failure or neglect to attend, then that duty will devolve on the next senior officer present—and make return thereof as is directed by law.

☞*An Election will be held on the same day for Colonel of the 90th Regiment*, by the Enrolled Militia, and Volunteers not attached to Volunteer Battalions, resident in said Regiment. The Election to be held at the same time and places of holding the Election for Brigade Inspector.

THOMAS C. MILLER,
Brigadier General.

August 10. te

Temperance.

THE Fairfield Temperance Society will meet on *Monday the 7th of September next*, in the Presbyterian Church, at 6 o'clock, when an Address will be delivered by Mr. SPRECHER, of Gettysburg.

August 10. tm

THE CORNER STONE

OF a new Church, erected by the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations, 4 miles west from Petersburg (Springs) will be laid on *Sunday the 23d inst.* English and German preaching may be expected in the morning and afternoon. The public generally are invited to partake in the exercises.

Aug. 10. td

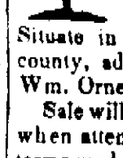
NOTICE.

THE CORNER STONE of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Gettysburg, will be laid on *Wednesday the 19th of August next.*—Several Ministers from a distance, are expected to preach on that occasion, in the English language. The public are respectfully invited to attend the ceremonies.

July 27. td

Public Sale.

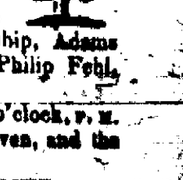
WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 5th of September next*,



Sixty Acres,

MORE OR LESS, OF

Woodland,



Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fehl, Wm. Orner and others.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PHILIP BENNER,
Attorney for the Heirs of Michael Benner, deceased.

August 3.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Proprietors of the

PEOPLE'S LINE,

AFTER returning their hearty thanks to the public, for the patronage with which they have been favored, take the present opportunity of stating, that reports have been industriously circulated to their prejudice, that overures had been successfully made to several of the stockholders west of the mountains, by agents of certain other lines, to detach them from their eastern partners: it is with pleasure the proprietors assure the public, that all such attempts have been treated with the scorn they merited. The line throughout is faithfully and well conducted, and if we are to judge by the report of hundreds who have travelled in the line, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The stockholders are perfectly content with their present share of business, and pleased with their prospects. The line is doing well, and as long as the public show approbation of their exertions, by an increased patronage, the partners can have, collectively or individually, no cause of dissatisfaction.

OSBORNE, DAVIS, KIRK & SCHOLFIELD.

Aug. 3, 1835. tf

The Lady's Book for July,

was published on the first inst.

This number commenced a new volume, and contains one of the plates of Fashions, which has rendered this work so celebrated; also, the Fashions of the olden time. Five similar plates will be given this year.

$3 per annum, payable in advance.

Every number contains a steel engraving, or a plate of Fashions elegantly colored; two pages of Music; two Engravings of distinguished authors; embellishments of scientific subjects, or views of remarkable places.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

Under this head will be published likenesses of distinguished authors in this country and in Europe.—Already have been issued, striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, and Cunningham, and the following are now ready for press, and will be published, two in each number, until the whole is completed, Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers D'Isreeli, Neele, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, and Southey. A fac simile of Washington's hand writing, and of his accounts, will be found in the August number. Also, Steel Engravings of the Parting Hour, illustrated by N. C. Brooks, A. M.; a view of Park Place, N. York; Excerpta; Anthologia, by M. Carey, Esq.; Embroidery; Music, &c.—The signatures of distinguished citizens will be continued. In short, no effort is spared to render this work paramount to all others of a similar nature.

L. A. GODEY *Publisher,*
No. 3. Franklin-Place, Philadelphia.

The subscriber, to convince those persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that there is no deception in the work, will forward any month's number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

If any of our agents should have extra numbers of volume 10 on hand, that they cannot use, they will confer a particular favor on the publisher by returning them [illegible] accompanied with a note stating the number sent, and who they are from.

We are so nearly out of volume 10 that we wish to provide a supply in season.

Aug. 10. 3t

HANDBILLS.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of "THE SENTINEL."

Militia Election.

An Election will be held by the Enrolled Militia of the Second Battalion, 80th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, on *Monday the 17th day of August inst.* between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for the purpose of electing

COMPANY OFFICERS,

Viz: One *Captain*, one *First Lieutenant*, & one *Second Lieutenant* for each Company.

Elections to be held at the following places, viz: For the 6th Company, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millerstown; for the 7th Company, at the house of James Black, in Mountjoy township; for the 8th Company, at the house of J. A. Thompson, in the borough of Gettysburg; for the 9th Company, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in Liberty township; for the 10th Company, at the house of William Work, in Cumberland township.

Captains of Companies will furnish copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies.

The Captain of each Company is required to superintend and conduct each of the above Elections. (See 19th Section Militia Law.)

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.
Major of the 2d Battalion,
80th Regiment, P. M.

Aug. 3. te

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 20th of August next,*

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of A. Smith, A. Carrigan, C. Smith, and others, containing 2 *acres*, more or less, on which are erected a 1½ Story Log

Dwelling House,

Double Log Stable and Barn, with a Well of never failing water near the door, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, adjoining lands of A. Smith, G. Bercaw, and others, containing 2 Acres and 114 Perches, of *FIRST RATE TIMBER LAND.*—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, adjoining lands of A. Smith, G. Bercaw, and others, containing 3 Acres and 48 Perches of *FIRST RATE TIMBER LAND.* To be sold as the Estate of WILLIAM TOLAND, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN O'NEILL, *Admin'r.*
By the Court,
T. C. MILLER, CLERK.

July 27. ts

New Goods.

MILLER & WITHEROW

HAVE just returned from the City with a *fresh* supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they offer to the Public on as accommodating terms as any other Establishment in the country. They invite the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

Gettysburg, May 18. tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers, having just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, will open a

FRESH AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

including *Summer Cloth, Broad Cloth, Painted Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Bonnets*;—also *Queensware*, and a general assortment of *SHOES* & BOOKS—all of which they respectfully invite the public to call and view.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by

Mrs. A. H. NICHOLAS,

who will receive the aid and advice of
WASHINGTON IRVING,
EDWARD EVERETT,
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN,
making the necessary selections for it.

New-York, June 15. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME,)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,
By the most celebrated Authors,
PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,
BY L. A. GODEY,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Feb. 2. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *NANCY M'NAIR*, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *15th of August next.*—And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Liberty township.

SAMUEL M'NAY, *Adm'r.*

June 22. 6t

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN READ, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 13, 1835. tc

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1835.

Michael Hoffman vs. Daniel Ruffensparger.
David Witherow vs. Peter Euley.
William Craighead vs. John Welsh.
Thaddeus Stevens vs. Jacob Lefever.
Moses Myers vs. Daniel Fickes.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernard Hoffman.
Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Dean vs. Solomon Spangler.
Jacob Lefever vs. Thaddeus Stevens.
Henry Mortzolf vs. Dr. Charles Teitge.
John Gminter vs. Philip Weaver & Michael Saltzgever.
George Richter, use of Robert Smith, now for the use of Samuel Osborn's Executors vs. George Gilbert.

GRAND JURY,

FOR AUGUST TERM, 1835.

Gettysburg—Robert G. Harper, John Agnew, Ephraim Martin.
Cumberland—William M'Gaughy, Quinton Armstrong, James Boyd, Michael Trostle.
Liberty—David Sheets.
Germany—David Schriver, Alfred Cole.
Menallen—John Lower, Jr. Geo. Stotter, Boreas Fahnestock, Nathan Wright.
Latimore—David Griest, George Deardorff.
Straban—Abraham King, John N. Graft, John Tate.
Mountpleasant—John Bowman.
Franklin—Thomas M'Knight.
Conowago—Anthony Ginter, Jr.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Knox.
Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchison.

GENERAL JURY.

Gettysburg—John B. Marsh, John Garvin, David Heagy, Samuel S. M'Creary, Samuel Fahnestock.
Cumberland—Joseph Walker, Emanuel Pitzer.
Hamiltonban—Andrew Marshall, Ezra Blythe.
Liberty—Armour Bigham, Joseph Hill, David Eicker.
Germany—John Shorb, Martin Heller.
Menallen—Jacob Schlosser, Thomas Wierman.
Tyrone—Jacob Ferree.
Huntington—Abraham Fickes, of J.
Latimore—Joseph Griest.
Reading—Jacob Hanes, Nicholas Bushey.
Straban—Jacob Cassat, Esq. Jacob Cassat, Jr. Wm. Black.
Mountjoy—John W. M'Alister, Francis Allison.
Mountpleasant—George Snyder, Sheldon Marks, John Blair.
Franklin—Robert Sheakly, Andrew Hanselman, Peter Mickley, Jr. Alexander Caldwall, Joseph Pitser.
Conowago—Ignatious Obold, John Kuhn.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &C.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on mos reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further ne-

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23. tf

NOTICE.

THE Account of JOHN WEAVER, Trustee of *JOSEPH HUTTON*, a Lunatic, is filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, for confirmation and allowance.

G. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

June 29. 4t.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed *Monday the 24th day of August next*, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MOSES STEVENS.

July 20. 3t

The Eunuch's Confession,

OR

Scripture Views of the Sonship of Jesus Christ.

THIS is the best biblical exposition of this vitally important doctrine known to C. G. M'LEAN.

June 12th, 1835.

☞ *Sold at the Apothecary & Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.*

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

Morrison's Pills.

The Hygein Universal Medicine
OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of *all diseases*, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. For Sale at the Apothecary of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8. tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscribers, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to their stock of Dry Goods, &c. have opened, in part of their Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to their order.——They have also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which they consider themselves responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
" Morocco do. do. do.
" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
" Calf and Coarse Brogues,
" Do. Shoes, (regularly made,)
" Do. do. (pegged,)
" Seal do. and Brogues,
" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)
" Slippers, plain and colored,
Ladies' Seal Boots,
" Gaiter do.
" Seal Slippers,
" Monroe do.
" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of *Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c.* The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

DICKEY & HIMES.

May 4. tf

A REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM!

THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude and deformity, and the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from a despair of a cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of

DR. JEBB'S

CELEBRATED LINIMENT,

even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in 24 hours! as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, proving the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this powerful LINIMENT, in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed. The Liniment is also used with success for bruises, sprains, numbness, stiffness of the joints, chilblains, &c.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

DUMFRIES'

EYE WATER,

FOR *sore* or *inflamed Eyes*, gives immediate ease and relief. On recent sore eyes the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceedingly bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Many persons who have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with, especially in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing. Price 25 cents a bottle.

☞ None are genuine unless signed on the outside printer wrapper, by the *sole proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist & Apothecary.

July 6. tf

FRESH SUPPLY.

Thomas J. Cooper

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware,

CASTINGS & IRON.

—ALSO—

Mountain & River Stuffs.

All of which is worth the attention of *House Keepers & Builders*, which he will sell LOW for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

July 20. 3t

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMMERSON'S *READER and ARITHMETIC* at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

June 8. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

NOTICE.

ROSANNAH WILSON, *by her next friend, Mich'l C. Clarkson,* vs. PETER WILSON. } Alias Subpœna for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

Peter Wilson.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Rosannah Wilson, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 15, 1835. tc

MINERAL WATER,

PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessels, kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8. tf

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest price given for good clean *WOOL* at the Store of

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, May 18. tf

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholic, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12. tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China,
History of the Inquisition,
Abbott's Young Christian,
" Child at Home,
" Mother at Home,
" Corner Stone,
Six Months in a Convent,
Answer to Six Months in a Convent,
Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,
Dr. Schmucker's Popular Theology, second edition,
Henry and Antonia,
Steward on Hebrews,
Watson's Theological Dictionary,
Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

—ALSO—

Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every decription, fancy and common binding, and Stationary of every description,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26. tf

WINDOW GLASS!

THE Subscribers have received from Pittsburg, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *WINDOW GLASS*, which they will sell at the *Manufacturer's Prices*, including Freight. They now have on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

July 27. tf

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 20, 1835. 3t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The Petition of Daniel Culp, intermarried with Elizabeth Paxton, one of daughters and legatees named in the will of ANN PAXTON, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that Letters Testamentary were issued by the Register for said County, to GEORGE SWENEY, Esq. and that the said George Sweney has for more than one year past resided out of the State of Pennsylvania, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court and never been discharged.

Whereupon it is allowed and granted, that an Alias Citation be issued to the said GEORGE SWENEY, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg for the county of Adams, on the *Fourth Monday of August next*, to shew cause why his Letters Testamentary should not be vacated, or he be otherwise discharged.

BY THE COURT,
THOMAS C. MILLER, *Clerk.*

June 29. tc

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

THE

CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by *Henry Smith*, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookseller, Gettysburg,

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

Oil of Celsus,

For Beautifying and Preserving

HUMAN HAIR.

PREVENTING the hair from falling off, (particularly after sickness,) promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color——prepared only by WILLIAM GOODRIDGE, York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of *S. H. BUEHLER.*

June 8. tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Wh[illegible] Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 24th day of August next*, viz.

The account of Charles Blish, Administrator of the Estate of P. G. Leber, deceased.

The account of David Pfoutz and John Diehl, Executors of the Estate of Frederick Diehl, deceased.

THOMAS C. MILLER, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 27, 1835.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price in *Cash* will be given for GOOD FLAX SEED, by *S. H. BUEHLER.*

July 27. tf

CAREY'S LIBRARY

Of Choice Literature.

TO say that this a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond the mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, & the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution.—With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication.—When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprize in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stiched covers, each number containing *twenty imperial octavo pages*, with double columns, MAKING TWO VOLUMES ANNUALLY, of more than 520 *octavo pages, each volume*; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than FORTY VOLUMES of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least *ten times* the price of a year's subscription to the "*Library.*" The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be *five dollars per annum*, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent. on a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st of October next. Address

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
Philadelphia.

August 3.